

Appendix

Address by Mayor Dawahare, of Hazard, Ky., Before the U.S. Conference of Mayors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, October 1, 1963

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the speech of Mayor William C. Dawahare, of Hazard, Ky., on June 12, 1963, before the U.S. Conference of Mayors, meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hazard, Ky., a community of 6,000 people, is the county seat of Perry County, named for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. Mayor Dawahare's speech tells of the heroic efforts of the people of Hazard and Perry County to meet the adverse economic conditions resulting from the technological changes in the coal industry which have reduced the number of miners employed in the coal mines of eastern Kentucky. It is an inspiring story of the spirit of the people of eastern Kentucky.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FEDERAL-CITY COOPERATION ON PUBLIC WORKS

(By Hon. Wm. C. Dawahare, mayor of Hazard, Ky.)

When I became mayor of Hazard, Ky, I felt a real sense of honor and privilege. This was my greatest challenge—to do something to help our city become a better place in which to live. But, I never realized that this office would lead to this wonderful opportunity to speak to so many of the great mayors of America. I am deeply honored and grateful on behalf of all the citizens of Hazard for this moment to talk with you.

I asked someone why I was included on this program. I'm mayor of a little town in a depressed area in the mountainous coal mining country of southeastern Kentucky. Hazard is the county seat of Perry County, Ky., named for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, famed naval hero of the Battle of Lake Erie. The official population of Hazard is about 6,000. The immediately adjacent fringe area brings this to about 35,000 within a few miles, and it serves as a geographic, trading and business center for about 300,000 people.

Hazard is in the John Fox, Jr., country of Kentucky, the locale of the "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" and "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," two famous bestsellers of a half a century or more ago. Unfortunately, much of the glamour of the realization of the dreams of Mr. Fox's novels is gone and many of our present troubles in southeastern Kentucky are those incidental to the dislocation growing out of changing technology, economic adjustments and realignments in the fuels industry.

Our town faces the same problems of those

of the many small towns throughout the country. These include the problems of transition from a declining mining or agricultural based economy to the industrial economy we must have to provide new jobs. The underdevelopment of basic facilities, not provided adequately before, but now absolutely essential to development of a new economy, and blight and decay of all kinds, now frustrate any efforts to redevelop. Finally, the problem is aggravated by the combination of high and rising costs of development—population with great needs and growing percentages of young and old persons with greater public needs in the fields of education and welfare—and the problem of a dwindling and inadequate tax base resulting from various factors, including a heavy out-migration of citizens at taxpaying age.

Citizens all over America face big problems—growing needs, rising costs and diminishing tax bases. What makes Hazard different? What makes our problem worse? Well, we sometimes say that we've been so far behind in eastern Kentucky that we don't even have modern problems.

Hazard is located in the very heart of the beautiful but economically distressed eastern Kentucky mountain region. This region has been hit by every problem that troubles America—and twice as hard. With automation in coal mines and loss of coal markets; dwindling timber reserves; loss of marginal farming opportunities; the absence of an established industrial base for new growth—eastern Kentucky represents the most severely distressed area in the United States. We're not proud of this. But we are proud of eastern Kentucky and we have to face these facts to rebuild a fair opportunity for people to live in this great region.

My privilege here today is to tell you that, in spite of all the problems of Hazard and all the problems of eastern Kentucky, we are succeeding in development.

Our progress in eastern Kentucky began with the administration of our current Governor, Bert Combs. Governor Combs comes from this region; he understands our problems. These problems and the action that would have to be taken to meet them were realistically outlined by the eastern Kentucky Regional Planning Commission in a report made at the time of Governor Combs' inauguration. The new Governor recognized the report as a blueprint for action.

Construction of a regional highway is moving fast, and a great section leading toward Hazard is already in use. No single action is more dramatic or symbolic than the great highway which is a breakthrough to the barrier of isolation of our mountain country.

The building of this symbolic highway is, of course, much more than a construction project. It is an act of faith in the future of our region. It is a demonstration of faith that our people will work for themselves—that we will use the new highway and other facilities to the fullest and that we will build up our communities as centers of commerce and industry, of education and culture, and of development and technology.

When I became mayor of Hazard, we were already working hard on development. In addition to efforts made over and over to bring in industry, we were trying hard to solve the problems of community improvement needed for industry. We carried out the first successfully completed urban renewal project in the southeastern United

States. We have three additional urban renewal projects in the planning stages. Also, we have three projects under the accelerated public works program in the construction stage—extension of water and sewer facilities, a street paving project and a new municipal building.

In the way of financing our portion of the cost, Hazard has always enjoyed excellent credit. We take pride in the fact that, even in spite of the handicaps Hazard has experienced, we have never been in default with interest or principal on any obligation. Our floating debt is current, and because of this, almost all improvements are being financed by revenue bonds, which are eagerly sought by investors. We recommend revenue bonds wherever possible because of the speed with which funds may be made available. Our street paving project now in progress is financed by property assessments, which are insignificant, thanks to the accelerated public works grant.

At the time I became mayor, spirits were lower than I had ever seen them. Business was at a low ebb. More and more we heard people threatening to sell their homes and take their businesses elsewhere.

I needed advice and I needed help. I was determined that there had to be a way to solve our problems. In setting up his program for eastern Kentucky, Governor Combs had appointed a special assistant, a young man named John Whisman, to develop new ideas and to coordinate action. I decided to talk with him.

"Willie," he said, "the difficulty is that each project you want to do in Hazard seems impossible. But each one seems impossible because you need so many things all at once before you can create a situation in which any project is possible. The only answer is to try to do them all. It will be harder. But a program of several projects can be possible where each individual project seems impossible."

I had only one question: "How do we get started?"

John suggested that we set up a plan of attack in which we would get our local people to work outlining our problems and their own ideas for action. At the same time, we would talk to all the people in State and Federal agencies, and in organizations such as the State chamber of commerce, the State university, and any others who could help. In talking to these people, we asked them to provide members for a technical task force to come to our community for 3 days of intensive work to help us lay out a program of action. Our purpose would be to review all the problems and all the programs that might be used in any way to meet, then try to put together a combination of immediate actions to meet several problems at once, and to lead to a full-fledged program of development that would give us success in the years to come. Mr. John Gibson of the regional office of Urban Renewal Administration assisted immeasurably in this task.

Our program was started in just that way. We ran into many, many persons who were most helpful to us—men like Bill Slayton of the Urban Renewal Administration and Bill Batt of the Area Redevelopment Administration; our own Congressman, Carl Perkins; our Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thurston Morton, and many others; all were anxious to help. We held our 3-day task force meeting, and, while at first it did not seem to make much happen, I found it

A6141

laid the groundwork for the successes we have had since.

And we are having success. The thousands of people who will travel the new Mountain Parkway into eastern Kentucky will soon see a new center of our mountain economy developing in the city of Hazard. We have taken all the help we could get. We have used every program we could use, where before we didn't know how to use any helpful programs. We now have a full-time planner, Mr. Paul Townes, working for our community. We have learned to use technical assistance, to have plans ready in advance, and to work and work until we find a way to carry out the plans.

I won't bore you with all the details of our program in action today. But in the list of actions I will run through quickly, I hope you will share my pleasure and encouragement in the knowledge that our community, which has hungered for many years for success on any major project, now finds itself busily engaged in many projects. Today we have underway the provision of water to 1,300 homes which have never had running water before. We are expanding our entire water and sewerage system; we are building a new municipal building; we have three urban renewal projects in process involving major reconstruction of blighted sections of our town; we have two public housing projects, and we are seeing new activity in private home construction; we have a new health building, and we are planning a new hospital, a new courthouse, a new sewage disposal plant, new streets, and—most important—many new business developments. Beyond this, we have our first new industry, employing only 20 people. We are working on a new factory which will employ 170 people and a major tourist resort complex which will provide employment for 500, in addition to bringing thousands of paying visitors to our city. This major tourist resort, Magic Mountain, is to be built on a mountaintop, with spectacular scenery, about 1 mile west of Hazard with 200 motel units. There is to be a model mine, depicting the progress of coal mining from its primitive beginning into the spectacular future. A museum will contain many exhibits related in character. There is to be a ski run and ski lift, an ice skating rink, a lake for boating and fishing, an amphitheater, swimming pool, horseback and hiking trails, high quality shops, rifle range and skeet shoot, nightclub, and restaurant. Our portion of the cost of Magic Mountain is being raised by the sale of stock, and an application for financing the rest is pending with the Area Redevelopment Administration.

We have used every program available—urban renewal, community facilities, public housing, area redevelopment, small business administration, and accelerated public works. We have shaped a long-term, workable program which we intend to carry through. We are participating in an area development program. I have been elected to serve as Chairman of the Upper Kentucky River Area Development Council, which is uniting many interests in several counties and communities to create an overall economic development program for our entire area.

Local projects, area projects, regional projects, statewide projects—Hazard is active in all of them. We can't whip our problems in Hazard or in eastern Kentucky or in the great Appalachian region until we have a great deal more help to shape a great program of recovery for the millions of people who at the present time are denied a reasonable American economic opportunity. President Kennedy, just last month, directed that such a program be formulated and put into action. We know that no such program would be worthwhile, however, unless we in the local community are willing to work and to sacrifice to make the help effective. We in Hazard are determined that our commu-

nity will be a pilot example of doing the most we can for ourselves and that it will be a successful proving ground for an overall program to bring real opportunity to our people.

In conclusion, words cannot express my appreciation for being invited to attend and address this meeting. Each one of you has my personal invitation to come and help us enjoy life in the biggest and best Hazard in the world. Thank you.

file (Auditory Pay Bill)
Address by Hon. Norman S. Paul, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Before the 64th National Convention of VFW at Seattle, Wash.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1963

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States recently completed its 64th national convention in Seattle, Wash.

During that convention many distinguished persons spoke to the thousands of delegates who traveled to Seattle for this convention. Among those who spoke was the Honorable Norman S. Paul, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Manpower. Secretary Paul's address to the convention was of particular interest to the VFW. In view of that organization's long-standing support of legislation and programs helpful to those on active service in our Armed Forces, as well as the retired personnel.

I am confident that Members of this House share my respect and admiration for the manner in which Secretary Paul has faced the many personnel problems for the armed services, as well as the sincerity and ability with which he is working in the interest of our Armed Forces personnel.

It is pertinent, I believe, to note that the VFW, too, shares the widespread admiration for Secretary Paul. With good reason, then, commander in chief of the VFW, Byron B. Gentry, of Pasadena, Calif., introduced Secretary Paul as "the serviceman's friend." Such an introduction was certainly well justified.

Mr. Gentry was succeeded as commander in chief of the VFW by Mr. Joseph J. Lombardo, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

In view of the interest of Members of this House in matters pertaining to those in our Armed Forces, and because of the importance of the information provided in Secretary Paul's address to the VFW, I include his speech of August 26 to the VFW convention, in Seattle, Wash.:

ADDRESS OF NORMAN S. PAUL, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, MANPOWER, AUGUST 27, 1963, SEATTLE, WASH.

The first thing I'd like to say is that it's always a pleasure to meet with this distinguished combat veterans' organization. I want to thank you for inviting me to your convention again this year.

Speaking personally, it's good to see so many friends and associates gathered here, and I am looking forward to the opportunity

of exchanging a few thoughts and ideas with them.

Speaking officially, it's good to know that the Armed Forces and the Department of Defense are continuing to benefit from the counsel and support of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Because of your individual personal experiences, your collective viewpoints have been characterized by consistency and realism.

Over the years you have given your backing to a great many essential programs and policies, ranging from concern for adequate defense measures in general, to appropriate defense measures in general, to appropriate actions on behalf of the individual men and women who make up our Armed Forces in particular.

It is to this latter area of interest that I wish to address myself briefly here today, reporting to you on what has been done over the past year in the manpower field and related areas, and what we believe lies ahead for the future.

A year ago I made the following statement at the convention in Minneapolis: "It is plain that one of our principal responsibilities continues to be that of attracting, training, and keeping the kind of high quality, high performance personnel that today's complete weapon systems demand, and those of tomorrow foreshadow."

"One of the basic requirements for coping with this problem—both in its immediate and long-term implications—is a sustained program of realistic attention to the problems and needs of the individual serviceman and the service family—coupled with the awareness that they are deserving of the best."

Over the past 12 months we have been working to fulfill our responsibilities in this respect—and to get programs and policies moving ahead to accomplish specific ends and objectives. We have just made a start and there is a lot more to be done.

PAY BILL

The most important of these, of course, has been the Defense Department's proposal for a general pay increase for the Armed Forces. When I left Washington the other day this legislation was moving toward final enactment. I believe I am on safe ground by predicting that the increases will become effective on October 1.

We are grateful for the support this measure has had from the public, from the Congress, and from the administration, for it has long had the highest legislative priority Secretary McNamara could assign to it. We are hopeful that it will greatly assist us in all of our other efforts to build and keep the quality career force our Nation's defenses require.

The pay bill will add about \$1.2 billion to the annual cost of the Defense program amounting, in the aggregate, to three times the increase that was approved in 1958.

This increase follows and is additional to the substantial increase in quarters allowances which went into effect on January 1 of this year.

Secretary McNamara commented on this point not long ago, saying: "There are huge amounts. They will add importantly to our costs. But I want to emphasize again that it is true that the military personnel pay has lagged substantially behind the compensation of civilian personnel in this country. The increase is long overdue. There is nothing I know of that will do more to support the morale and efficiency of this department than to pass the pay bill as we recommend it."

I think that the Secretary of Defense stated the case as well as it could be stated. Apparently the Members of the U.S. Senate agreed for they passed a pay bill substantially along the lines we had recommended by a unanimous 84-0 vote 2 weeks ago. The house had passed a similar bill, also by

unanimous vote a short time previously. We are confident that the difference between the two bills can be ironed out without too much difficulty.

Without going into all the details, or the differences between the House and Senate versions, the pay bill provides base pay increases ranging from \$60 to \$110 per month for officers, \$5 to \$120 per month for enlisted ranks—with the biggest increases going to officers below the rank of colonel and to the middle and highest enlisted ranks. The bill also includes provision for a special "hostile fire" pay of \$55 a month. Other major changes are included such as an increase in medical officer pay at selected career points. One of the major innovations provides for a family separation allowance of \$30 per month payable in addition to other allowances and per diem payments.

At the time I left Washington it was not yet clear what final arrangement would be made with respect to increased rates of retired pay. I am sure that many of you are extremely knowledgeable with respect to the various alternatives under consideration by Congress.

We believe that the important subject of retirement benefits has been given an accurate new perspective and a constructive approach for the future. We are convinced that the most effective, equitable, and workable system upon which to base further adjustments will be through the cost-of-living formula.

The entire concept of military retirement, I might add, including the important problem of medical facilities and care for retired personnel and their dependents is also under study. The total number of retired citizens is growing at a great rate and there is no question but what intensive attention must now be devoted to their problems and to the entire subject of retirement programs and activities in general.

PAY SUMMARY

For the Department of Defense, the pay bill of 1963 represents one more step (and obviously a substantial one on the long road to a fully modern, fully adequate compensation system for the U.S. Armed Forces. We have benefits from the work of the Hook Commission in 1948, the Cordiner Committee in 1957, and most recently from the exacting staff work and studies that went into the present pay proposals. We are mindful, too, of the principles reflected in the Federal Salary Act of 1962, and of the recommendations of such groups as the Randall Committee, which has proposed a broad comparability program for the Government employee and civil service official.

What is involved here is the question of changing needs in a changing world—where the guidelines must continue to be a fundamental concern for the individual, but where the military compensation system itself may require annual reevaluation and, on occasion, basic overhaul. While the current pay bill is of great importance, it will probably serve as a prolog to further the more basic changes in the pay system of the future—based upon studies now in progress at the request of the Secretary of Defense, and based upon changing needs and concepts, the annual review concept is most important.

DUAL COMPENSATION

Having mentioned the retirement situation. I might say a few words about the administration's dual compensation-dual employment legislative proposal which was submitted by the Civil Service Commission and introduced as H.R. 7381.

Presently we have 40 statutes concerning the Federal civilian employment of our retired military personnel. Although only two of these laws place Government-wide restrictions on civilian employment and total compensation of retired military personnel, the exceptions by statute and judiciary interpre-

tations together with over 200 decisions by the Comptroller General, have created a situation that is restrictive, confusing and complex, and most difficult to administer. Even the so-called experts in Government are not sure, at any given time, that the Federal pay of certain retired is legal or not, until GAO lowers the boom. How can we expect the poor individual to know?

Under these laws, certain retired military personnel—primarily regular officers—are barred completely from Federal civilian employment. Others may be employed subject to certain compensation limitations and others may be employed without limitations on their total combined income. These conditions, in addition to preventing the Government from obtaining the services of certain highly qualified personnel, have created a serious morale problem among our personnel, both active and retired.

We are of course concerned with the morale and well-being of the civilian work force. I am particularly concerned, because the DOD is the largest civilian employer in the Government. But we are also keenly aware of our obligation to insure that retired military personnel, many of whom are forced to terminate their military career at a time when they are relatively young and with family responsibilities at their peak, have an equal opportunity to seek civilian employment on the same basis as other citizens.

This legislative proposal would permit all retired military personnel to seek Federal civilian employment and would provide fair treatment for all categories of personnel insofar as compensation limitations are concerned. It would also consolidate and simplify the many conflicting and confusing statutes on dual employment-dual compensation.

Furthermore, enactment of this legislation would establish a fresh start principle for retired military personnel employed in Federal civilian jobs. Since persons retiring from the military service have generally realized retirement benefits based on a military career, it seems desirable and equitable for them to start a Federal civilian career on the same basis as others who are also entering the civil service for the first time. However, because the career military member has also earned certain rights and privileges to which the citizen-soldier, who served with him during periods of hostilities, is also entitled, consideration should be given to such service when the retiree is employed in a Federal civilian position.

We believe the proposed law is eminently fair and in the best interest of all concerned. We are hopeful of its enactment by this Congress.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

The past year has seen a great deal of additional, and important, activity in the general area of personnel—most of which has been translated into proposed legislation or administrative directives.

We have vigorously presented to Congress recommendations for a consistent program for construction or improved troop and family housing. Our program is directed to the relief of serious deficiencies in both quantity and quality. This program appears to be in some trouble.

We have not yet been able to gain action on the Bolte package of career management items, but we propose to do our best with respect to it following final decisions on the pay bill. We consider this legislation of prime importance, and are prepared to accord it the same kind of priority attention as that given to compensation matters.

Joint travel regulations have been greatly changed to provide new, or more equitable, travel and transportation allowances in the United States. These include:

Establishment of actual expense allowances in the United States.

Authorization of \$1 per diem for members of deployed units.

An increase to 10 cents a mile of the reimbursement rate for use of privately owned vehicle for local travel.

Authorization of reimbursement of entry fees, boarding taxes and other expenses incident to dependent travel, and

An increase to \$16 per diem while in travel status.

Along with these changes to travel regulations are two related items: The first, authorizing advance return of dependents and effects from overseas, and the second, authorizing payment of travel and transportation allowances on permanent change of station when orders are canceled or revoked. Both of these measures have passed the House of Representatives.

Our bill for the award of cold war medals has passed both Houses of Congress, and only awaits the President's signature.

As a result of Defense reclama to the Treasury Department, we have thus far delayed the proposed reduction from \$10 to \$1 on gifts to be admitted into the United States duty free. We based our position, and we think rightly, on the adverse effects such a reduction would have on morale of military personnel. I might add here that this item, although receiving little attention in general, was noted by your Washington office and the Defense position was supported by your organization, for which we are most grateful.

CONCLUSION

I am aware that I have dwelt at length and in detail on aspects of the present and contemplated program in the military manpower area. I have done so, first, because of your well-known interest in matters of this nature, and second, because of our own belief in the Defense Department that they stand at the core of all our other program effectiveness in the Armed Forces. I believe this to be true from personal contact with men and women in the services in Alaska, California, Texas, Montana, North Carolina and other sites where we have camps and stations. I have seen their duty stations, their quarters, their living conditions and have talked with their dependents.

We are dealing with immense sums of taxpayers' money, great numbers of human beings working under all kinds of conditions, and countless human situations and problems. We are fully convinced that to cope successfully with all that is involved in this total situation calls for increased attention to broad programs in support of the individual, and of the military service family.

I have said on many previous occasions that we know that pay and material reward alone will never give us the kind of dedicated, professional military service people whom we need in this troubled era.

It takes men to man the machines—intelligent and courageous men. General Schriever placed emphasis, and properly, on the particularly heavy demands for technically qualified personnel to develop, operate and maintain the unbelievably complex weapons systems of today and tomorrow. There is another breed, however, that we need to find and keep. If we find ourselves in a shooting situation with an enemy in the coming years, and I think of anyone who is shooting at me as an enemy, whether he has been officially declared such or not—it is likely to be less than a nuclear exchange. This means bullets, high explosives, fired by men who are being fired at. We must have the weapons, and plenty of them, that we hope and pray we will never have to use. But we must also have that man, ready to go and fight under any conditions, and on short notice, the men who combine new-fashioned knowledge of the weapons he will have to use with the old-fashioned courage, sometimes known as guts, which have been

October 1

A6144

a trademark in this part of the world for a couple of hundred years and more. We in Defense know, and do not intend to forget, that without continued effort in the direction of improved personnel programs, and without continued attention to the daily needs and requirements of those who serve this country in uniform, we would not be meeting our responsibilities.

We are doing our best, therefore, and so are the military departments, to see to it that full attention is given to these problems, and to their intelligent resolutions for today and tomorrow.

Townsend Plan 30 Years Old

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. McFALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1963

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, September 30 marked a milestone in our Nation's history.

It was on that date 30 years ago that Dr. Francis Everett Townsend wrote a letter that launched the Townsend Plan. It appeared in the columns of the Long Beach, Calif., Press-Telegram.

The Townsend campaign became an institution and as such it defined the nature of the social security problem.

I wish to insert in the RECORD at this time the letter of the late Dr. Townsend which has had such tremendous social and economic effect:

LONG BEACH, CALIF.,
September 30, 1933.

To the Editor,
Press-Telegram,
Long Beach, Calif.

DEAR SIR: If the human race is not to regress, two facts of essential importance must be recognized; the stimulus to individual effort must be maintained by the certainty of adequate monetary reward. If business is good at all times, we need not worry about the reward of individual effort; and if money is plentiful, we need have no fears that business will become bad. Of late years it has become an accepted fact that because of man's inventiveness less and less productive effort is going to be required to supply the needs of the race.

This being the case, it is just as necessary to make some disposal of our surplus workers as it is to dispose of our surplus wheat or corn or cotton. But we cannot kill off the surplus workers as we are doing with our hogs; nor sell them to the Chinese on time as we do our cotton. We must retire them from business activities and eliminate them from the field of competitive effort. What class should we eliminate, and how should it be done? Wars have served in the past to hold down surplus population, but the last big war, in spite of the unprecedented slaughter, served only to increase production, while reducing the numbers of consumers.

It is estimated that the population of age 60 and above in the United States is somewhere between 9 and 12 millions. I suggest that the National Government retire all who reach that age on a monthly pension of \$200 or more, on condition that they spend the money as they get it. This will insure an even distribution throughout the Nation of \$2 or \$3 billions of fresh money each month, thereby assuring a healthy and brisk state of business, comparable to that we enjoyed during wartimes.

Where is the money to come from? More taxes? Certainly. We have nothing in this world we do not pay taxes to enjoy. But do not overlook the fact that we are already paying a large proportion of the amount required for these pensions in the form of life insurance policies, poor farms, aid societies, insane asylums, and prisons. The inmates of the last two mentioned institutions would undoubtedly be greatly lessened when it once became assured that old age meant security from want and care.

A sales tax sufficiently high to insure the pensions at a figure adequate to maintain the business of the country in a healthy condition would be the easiest tax in the world to collect, for all would realize that the tax was a provision for their own future, as well as the assurance of good business now. Would not a sales tax of sufficient size to maintain a pension system of such magnitude exhaust our taxability from other sources, I am asked? By no means—Income and inheritance taxes would still remain to us, and would prove far more fertile sources of government income than they are today. Property taxes could be greatly reduced and would not constitute a penalty upon industry and enterprise.

Our attitude toward government is wrong. We look upon government as something entirely foreign to ourselves; as something over which we have no control, and which we cannot expect to do us a great deal of good. We do not realize that it can do us infinite harm, except when we pay our taxes. But the fact is we must learn to expect and demand that the Central Government assume the duty of regulating business activity. When business begins to slow down and capital shows signs of timidity, stimulus must be provided by the National Government in the form of additional capital. When times are good and begin to show signs of a speculative debauch such as we saw in 1929, the brakes must be applied through a reduction in the circulation medium. This function of government could be easily established and maintained through the pension system for the aged.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS E. TOWNSEND, M.D.

Proposed Public Defender Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD V. LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 1, 1963

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, several months ago, I placed in the Appendix an excellent editorial from the Southeast Missourian urging the enactment of a public defender law. Since that time, a bill has been reported by the Judiciary Committee and passed by the Senate. Recently, the Southeast Missourian published another editorial concerning the need for such legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this second editorial be printed in the Appendix.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

PUBLIC DEFENDERS

On three occasions the House of Representatives has rejected bills which would establish a public defender system to work at the opposite pole from the U.S. attorney in criminal cases.

Soon it will have another bill providing

legal aid through a system of paid public defenders for those charged with a crime in the Federal courts.

Missouri Senator EDWARD V. LONG is one of those supporting the measure. He joined with other Senators in sponsoring legislation establishing public defenders. The measure has passed the Senate.

Under the Senate bill, defendants in criminal cases who do not have necessary funds or credit to employ an attorney will be given the services of one.

This is done now, but the attorneys are court appointed and serve without pay.

Under the public defender bill passed by the Senate four avenues provide for legal services for defendants:

The court can appoint a private attorney and pay him not to exceed \$15 an hour, plus reasonable expenses.

Employ and pay a Government attorney as a public defender on a full-time basis.

Provide payment to local and State bar associations and legal aid societies which would provide attorneys for the indigent.

A combination of the three.

Of the four, the second appears to us the most practical. If the Government can maintain a staff of attorneys to prosecute criminal cases, it certainly should provide another staff to defend the indigent.

Presently, fundless defendants are assigned an attorney by the court. Frequently only a perfunctory defense is given after a brief consultation between the two, with a plea of guilty almost invariably entered.

Attorneys with their own practice most often have all they can do to take care of their regular clients and while it is considered an obligation of the profession to aid indigent defendants, it is evident not as much attention is going to be given to a penniless, unknown client as one who pays.

It is for this reason that a good many attorneys and professional legal societies have urged a public defender system. They feel those without means should be afforded equal protection under the law as those who can pay.

With this we agree and it is for this reason we believe the House should pass this fourth attempt to put a public defender system in operation.

The Kennedy Administration Wastes Our Children's Tax Dollars

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VICTOR A. KNOX

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1963

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Speaker, the sole and only way to finance Government spending is by taxes imposed on the people. If we are paying our own way, current taxes pay for current spending, if we are deficit financing, today's spending increases and is paid for by tomorrow's taxes. But regardless of whether we pay our way or borrow our way, taxes inescapably must be collected from the people to pay the Government's bills and debts. There is no way a nation can interminably spend without taxing somebody sometime; and the longer the day of settlement is deferred, the greater is the waste of the tax dollars because of interest on the debt.

Last week the House of Representatives passed an \$11 billion tax cut bill at a time when the Federal Government is